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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2006 MAY 11 A 9:46 FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
NORTHERN DIVISION

DEBRA P. HACKETT, CLK  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT ALA

DARRYL JOYCE,

PETITIONER,

VS.

CIVIL ACTION NO.

2:05-CV-1009-ID

WARDEN JONES, et al.,

RESPONDENTS.

PETITIONER'S SUPPLEMENTAL TRAVERSE IN RESPONSE TO RESPONDENT'S  
ANSWER AND MOTION TO DISMISS

Comes now PETITIONER DARRYL JOYCE, and respectfully submits his  
response to the RESPONDENT'S supplemental answer and motion to dismiss in  
accordance with the APRIL 3, 2006 order of this honorable court. And as grounds, states  
as follows;

In the answer and motion to dismiss filed by the respondent's on or about APRIL  
20, 2006, it is averred that the petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed by the petitioner is  
due to be dismissed. In support of this averment, the respondent's premises the basis for

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dismissal on TWO (2) specific grounds, asserting that petitioner JOYCE'S petition to the extent that it challenges his JULY 22, 2003 conviction for murder is barred from adjudication on the merits for failing exhaust his claim resulted in a procedure default regarding the trial court's admission into evidence of the photograph, and that, petitioner has failed to show either cause and prejudice or a fundamental miscarriage of justice for review of his claim.

In response, petitioner JOYCE avers that the foregoing defense asserted by the respondent is without merit in the instance action, and that, the petition for writ of habeas corpus is properly before this honorable court for consideration in accordance with the supporting authority stated herein.

The Respondents in their answer and motion to dismiss asserts that the federal habeas corpus petition in this case is barred because Petitioner JOYCE did not seek discretionary review in the Alabama Supreme Court on his claim that, "the trial court erred in allowing the admission of a photograph that was contained in a mug book" under the criteria set forth by the UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT in O'SULLIVAN V. BOERCKEL, 526 U.S. 383 (1999).

In construing the exhaustion requirements, the SUPREME COURT has explained that "state prisoners must give the state court one full opportunity to resolve any constitutional issues by invoking one complete round of the state appellate review process". Under ALABAMA law, a complete round of the state appellate process includes discretionary review in the ALABAMA SUPREME COURT because that review is part of the ordinary appellate review procedure in the state. However, a habeas

petitioner can escape the exhaustion requirements by showing cause for the default and actual prejudice resulting there from, or by establishing a fundamental miscarriage of justice. BAILEY V. NAGLE, 172 F.3D. 1299, 1306 (11<sup>TH</sup> CIR. 1999) citing MURRAY V. CARRIER, 477 U.S. 488, 106 S. CT. 2639, 91 L.ED.2D. 397 (1986); SUHLUP V. DELO, 513 U.S. 298, 324-27, 115 S. CT. 851, 130 L.ED.2D. 808 (1995).

In this case, petitioner was appointed counsel on appeal from his conviction and sentence to the ALABAMA COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS who appeared on petitioner's initial brief which challenges the issues asserted by petitioner for habeas corpus review. Any failure to preserve the claim as asserted by the respondents was not attributed to petitioner's lack or attempt to do so, but the state's denial of counsel for full appellate review. This court has recognized that in failing properly to preserve a claim for state court review will suffice as cause if the claim itself constitutes an independent constitutional claim. EDWARD V. CARPENTER, 529 U.S. 446, 146 L.ED.2D. 518, 120 S. CT. 1587 (2000); COLEMAN V. THOMPSON, 501 U.S. 722, 730, 115 L.ED.2D 640, 111 S. CT. 2546 (1991).

The respondents argues that any implication of a prior criminal history arising from the reference to the mug book was cumulative and harmless because previous testimony had been offered and counsel did not object. In UNITED STATES V. HINES, 955 F.2D. 1449 ( 11<sup>TH</sup> CIR. 1992), it was determined that the admission of the defendant's mug shot was an abuse of discretion and cannot be considered harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. This court in applying the three-factor test established in UNITED STATES V. TORRES-FLORES, 827 F.2D. 1031,1037 (5<sup>TH</sup> CIR. 1987) has

recognized that unless the following standards are met, the introduction of mug shots would be reversible error:

- 1.) There must have been a demonstrable need to introduce the photographs; and
- 2.) 2.) The photographs themselves, if shown to the jury, must not imply that the defendant has a prior criminal record; and
- 3.) The manner of introduction at trial must be such that it does not draw particular attention to the source or implications of the photographs.

Even though evidence is considered admissible under Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure as alleged by the respondents, it still should have been excluded when it unfairly prejudiced petitioner because there was no need to introduce the photographs where the petitioner's identity was not at issue. The mug shots in this case carried clear implication of criminal activity that breaches the rule against admitting evidence of petitioner's bad character unfairly prejudiced petitioner and the judgment and factual finding of the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals regarding petitioner's claim is no deference to preclude review by this court. The decision of the state court on this issue resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of clearly established federal law as determined by the ELEVENTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS in UNITED STATES V. HINES, 955 F.2D 1449 (11<sup>TH</sup> CIR. 1992).

THEREFORE, for the fore mentioned reasons, the respondents answer and motion to dismiss is due to be denied by this court.

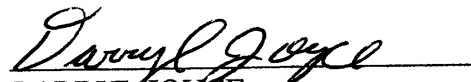
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have on this the 10<sup>TH</sup> day of MAY 2006, served a copy of the foregoing on the respondents for the STATE OF ALABAMA by placing a copy of the same in the UNITED STATES MAIL, postage prepaid and properly addressed as follows;

ADDRESS OF COUNSEL

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

  
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